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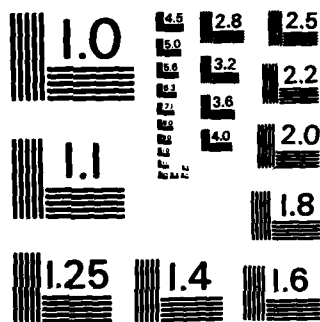
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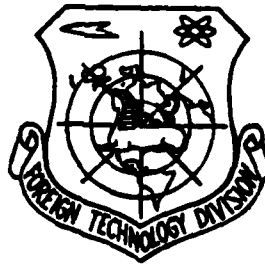
# FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



IL'ICH'S NATIVE LAND TODAY

by

V. Zyryanov



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## EDITED TRANSLATION

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# U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES transliteration SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	<i>А а</i>	A, a	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	R, r
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	B, b	С с	<i>С с</i>	S, s
В в	<i>В в</i>	V, v	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	T, t
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	G, g	У у	<i>У у</i>	U, u
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	D, d	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	F, f
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	Kh, kh
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Zh, zh	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	Ts, ts
З з	<i>З з</i>	Z, z	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	Ch, ch
И и	<i>И и</i>	I, i	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	Sh, sh
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Y, y	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	Shch, shch
К к	<i>К к</i>	K, k	Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	L, l	Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	Y, y
М м	<i>М м</i>	M, m	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	'
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	N, n	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	E, e
О о	<i>О о</i>	O, o	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	Yu, yu
П п	<i>П п</i>	P, p	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Ya, ya

\*ye initially, after vowels, and after Ъ, ы; e elsewhere.  
When written as ѣ in Russian, transliterate as ye or ѣ.

## RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English	Russian	English	Russian	English
sin	sin	sh	sinh	arc sh	sinh
cos	cos	ch	cosh	arc ch	cosh
tg	tan	th	tanh	arc th	tanh
ctg	cot	cth	coth	arc cth	coth
sec	sec	sch	sech	arc sch	sech
cosec	csc	csch	csch	arc csch	csch

### Russian English

rot curl  
lg log

### GRAPHICS DISCLAIMER

All figures, graphics, tables, equations, etc. merged into this translation were extracted from the best quality copy available.

**IL'ICH'S NATIVE LAND TODAY**  
**[ULYANOVSK TODAY]**

Major V. Zyryanov

The editorial office of our journal, other printing concerns, Party, Soviet and Komsomol organizations in the city of Ulyanovsk and Ulyanovskaya Oblast have been receiving numerous letters from military personnel. They are seeking information on the native land of Vladimir Il'ich, about the construction of the Memorial Center, and about the people who work and serve in the city.

Recently our correspondent visited Ulyanovsk. His report is published below.

This city has been towering over the steep bank of the Volga for more than three hundred years. Earlier it was called Simbirsk. In the interfluvial area of the Volga and the Sviyaga, at the highest point - Venets [crown], stood a log wall - a rectangle with watch towers. Located inside of this citadel were the court of the voivode [governor], the government office, bazaar rows, granaries, barracks and the powder magazine. On 4 September 1670 the citadel was stormed by revolting peasants headed by Stepan Razin. In 1774 in the city [they] could see Yemel'yan Pugachev, shackled in chains. His image, covered with legends, lives in this land up to the present time. The pages of history of Simbirsk are adorned with the names of the Decembrists Nikolay Turgenev and Vasilii Ivashev, writers and poets Goncharev and Minayev, Sadovnikov and Skital'yets, the scientists Filatov and Buturlin, the distinguished figures of the revolutionary

movement, heroes of the Civil War Gimov, Vareyko, Tukhachevskiy, Gay and many other remarkable people.

The end of September 1869. A steamboat moors up to the landing stage of the Simbirsk pier. The family which has arrived by way of the wooden bridges is assembled in front of the cab-stand droshky [horse-cab]. A long winding ascent, and here already from the high bank far off is evident the river with the hardly noticeable speck of the steamboat which is moving off downstream.

The city opens with its main street, which was named Bol'shaya Saratovskaya. Several turns and the droshky enters Karamzinskaya Square. On the right from the monument to the historian Karamzin is a white building with the sign "Province grammar school." A little further - a small church. Still one more turn, and Streletskaya Ulitsa [street] begins. On the left ahead a stone two-story home appeared. The droshky enters the courtyard and stops at a wooden outbuilding situated deep inside. An old proprietress, the widow of the Pribylovskiy deacon, greets the new tenant - the inspector of national schools of the Simbirskaya Province, Il'ya Nikolaevich Ul'yanov. Thus the Ul'yanov family arrived in Simbirsk. And here in this small outbuilding, on 22 April 1870, began to beat the heart of the immortal genius, the great leader of the workers, the founder of the Communist Party and the first socialist government in the world - Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

### Morning in the City

The red disk of the Sun rises slowly from behind the Kuybyshev Reservoir which spreads out widely here. Its first beams light up the mighty Volga hillside and the renowned Venets, where in the central square the bronze figure of Lenin towers. The monumental memorial more than fourteen meters high fits in well into the architectural ensemble which surrounds it. Vladimir Il'ich stands as if living on the granite pedestal. He is looking over the city, which with every day is expanding, is growing, it changing its appearance, it is becoming more beautiful, more elegant.

Together with the workers we hasten to the main building site of present-day Ulyanovsk - to the Memorial Center. It is very near,

a two-three minute walk. The builders set to work here early. Already the fires from electric welding wink at each other, the dump trucks rumble in business-like efficiency, the spindle necks of the cranes are turning to the right and to the left. As if the lines of communication between the command posts are being stretched to different sides of the wire.

The grandiose edifice out of glass, cement, marble and granite is still in the construction stage. But already it is staggering in its monumental nature, and together with this its astonishing lightness. The eight-meter columns are supporting the vast housing of a building with a volume of 133 thousand cubic meters. Soon it will contain a branch of the Central Museum V. I. Lenina, a Lenin hall, a Home of political enlightenment, and a general-purpose hall with 1400 seats. In the inner courtyard, easily seen from all sides, in the same place as in 1870, will stand the outbuilding where Vladimir Il'ich was born.

And today a foundation is being laid under this outbuilding. The youthful Komsomol brigade of Aleksey Surkov is working here. The sounds of hatchets and saws reach us from behind the cement wall. Komsomol organizer of the brigade Sasha Nitrofanov relates:

"We are all soldiers of the reserve. We all live together, as one family. We have all come by Komsomol authorization from different corners of the country. Kostya Mazurkevich is from Belorussiya, Vasily Perminov is from Kirovskaya Oblast, and Merab Gavadashvili is from Georgia. But here we met and became friends. We live in a fine hostel, we play on the same team for the city championship in volleyball, in the evenings we study,...."

The fates could have been different for these lads. But all of them, as it seems to me, are from the cheerful stock of rolling stones, leaving fine footprints on the earth. This construction became their native home, here they work with spirit, in a Komsomol manner.

We become acquainted with a former soldier Leonid Akatov. He arrived here from Kostroma.

"Ulyanovsk became my second homeland," Akatov says with pride. "It is a great honor to work in the city where Vladimir Il'ich was born. All our lads think the same."



Leonid has been working for around two years on the construction of the Memorial. Altogether not much. But the events which tied him fast with this place are not few. Judge for yourself: he joined the Party, he became a team leader, and in the last elections he was elected a deputy to the city Soviet.

He is not yet twenty-four, but he is already leading a brigade. He leads skilfully, as if there were many years of life, a great deal of experience on his shoulders. And the secret is simple. The man loves what he is doing, he cannot live without it. He speaks sparingly of himself:

"What plans? To finish the construction more rapidly in order to examine everything. To hurry up, to hasten the work...."

We proceed further. Next to the Memorial Center the beautiful building of the pedagogic institute rose, and the hotel "Venets" leaped up to twenty-three stories. This entire region, and also the avenue leading to Lenin Square are paved with colored concrete plates with a granite border. Together with the abundance of green and flowers this imparts a special solemnity to the Memorial Center.

And the morning strides further over the city. It strides together with those who just arrived here by train, motor bus, steamship or airplane. The people are directed to a low wooden home No 58 on ulitsa Lenina [Lenin Street]. The Ul'yanovs lived here in 1878-1887. From here, after completion of the Simbirskaya secondary school, the young Vladimir Ul'yanov together with his family went to Kazan' in order to enter the university there. Now there is a unique museum in this home. Ulitsa Lenina in the region of the museum-home remains in its old state. On this corner the color and external appearance of old Simbirsk are preserved completely. In the home itself the decor has been restored exactly the same as it was when the Ul'yanovs lived there. And those who come here cannot cross the threshold without a feeling of deep emotion. Lenin actually lived here!

What is mainly striking, what is remembered? The rooms are set up very modestly and simply. There are many flowers, which the Ul'yanovs loved. And, naturally, books - witnesses to the intensive labor of Il'ya Nikolayevich, the many-sided interests of Maria Aleksandrovna and all the children.

Volodya Ul'yanov's room. A tiled stove cuts off the stair landing, from where the stairs lead down. A bed, a writing-table, and two chairs. On the wall - a home-made bookshelf and a geographic map of the two hemispheres. On the table lie "Taras Bul'ba" by Gogol, "Spartak" by Giovagnoli, and "Chto delat'" [What to Do?] by Chernyshevski. The library of grammar-school student Volodya Ul'yanov was selected with consideration. In addition to textbooks the works of the classic authors of Russian literature are found there - Pushkin, Lermontov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Griboedov, Turgenev, Tolstoy, and the books of prominent foreign authors. Already in those years Volodya found out about Marxist literature from his older brother Aleksandr, and for the first time caught sight of his [volume of] "Kapital" by Karl Marks.

In absolute quiet our tour guide Svetlana Pestova conducted her narrative:

- Vladimir Ul'yanov did not simply read books, he studied them and made excerpts in his notebook. In the last years of his studies in the secondary school he was attracted in particular to Belinskiy, Chernyshevski, Pisarev, Gertsen and Dobrolyubov. The compositions of the revolutionary democrats influenced the forming of his views and convictions. Already in early youth Volodya began to ponder on the surrounding living conditions. He saw the needs, the backwardness and lack of rights of the people and came to hate with all his heart the exploitation of the working people, national oppression. The execution of his older brother strengthened still more the revolutionary moods of Vladimir Il'ich and reinforced his decision to apply his life to the struggle for the good fortune of the people...

The tour of the museum-home continues. We find out that just in the last year more than half a million people visited here. In the summer months the museum is visited by up to eight thousand persons a day. Visitors leave stirring entries concerning their impressions and feelings in the record books of recollections. These multivolume documents of humanity convey words, coming from the heart, of sincere love for Il'ich, the fervent gratitude of the Communist Party founded by him.....

And the morning comes completely into its own. Already for a

long time the students at the military schools have set about in their exercises. There are three of these schools in Ul'yanovsk: Guards Higher Tank Command School (twice awarded the Red-banner Order of the Red Star) (meni V. I. Lenin, Communication School (meni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, and the Higher Military Technical School (meni Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy. Each school has its own history and traditions. Remarkable lads are being trained in these military-training institutions. Today they live under the motto "For the native land of which serve and study in a Lenin manner!" And this motto is embodied in life. We will still drop into a school and speak with the students and their commanders. But now we will continue our acquaintance with Ul'yanovsk.

### Rhythm of the Work Day

Here are some interesting facts. In 1913 in Simbirsk and in the guberniya (province) there were only small enterprises of the handicraft type. They made nails, pans, candles and different utensils. During the years of Soviet power the industrial production of the Ul'yanovskaya Oblast increased by 52 times, and that of the oblast center itself - by 414 times! Prior to the (great) October in the province there were only two tractors of foreign make and more than one hundred thousand primitive ploughs. Now on the sovkhos and kolkhos fields of the oblast ten thousand Soviet-made tractors are operating, five thousand grain combines and many other items of farm machinery.

Together we are in a city where today there are dozens of major enterprises of the machine-construction, machine-tool building, instrument-making, light and food industries, three institutes, nine middle-technical and special educational institutions, 139 libraries, a branch of the V. I. Lenin Central Museum, movie theaters, clubs, cultural palaces, a philharmonic society, a drama theater, art and local-lore museums, parks, gardens and stadiums.

The boundaries of Ul'yanovsk have expanded considerably. To the north for three kilometers new blocks of multi-story modern buildings have risen up. Zaslavyash'ye has become a major industrial

region. Here the buildings of an automobile plant are rising. Its collective of many thousand people produces the UAZ automobiles which are known to all. They are working in all corners of our country. To this one should add that the "uaziki," as they are lovingly called, are being exported to more than 50 countries in the world. The working rhythm of the plants is distinct: asphalt-concrete, steel constructions, heavy-duty and special-purpose machine-tools, precast reinforced concrete, repair-mechanical, and home-building combines.

And to the south from the center of Ul'yanovsk the Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon is located. Such a name is not accidental: the three railroad stations of the city are located here. The light and the food industries are concentrated in this rayon. An enormous bridge across the Volga, over which vehicles and trains move, connects the center with the Zavolzhskiy Rayon. It is situated on two terraces, separated from one another by a forest tract.

Preparation for the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth, as we were told at the Party oblast committee, is taking place everywhere in a situation of a considerable increase in the labor and social-political activity of the people. The best, the most advanced representatives of the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, who are proving themselves active builders of communism, are linking their fate with the Communist Party. In particular there has been an increase in the influx of applications by advanced workers with the request for admittance into the Party. Among those accepted into the Party in the last year the workers make up 54.6 percent.

Communists are working with great inspiration, showing the example to their comrades in labor. In carrying out the resolutions of the XXIII Congress of the CPSU, the primary Party organizations in the course of preparation for the Lenin anniversary are doing much for the further advancement in the activity of communists, their responsibility for Party affairs.

Here are some lines noted by the Ul'yanovsk workers for 1964-1970. To complete the five-year plan in respect to volume of industrial production by 7 November 1970. To produce above the planned industrial production 20 million rubles more than was planned previously. To fulfill the five-year task for improving the productivity

of labor by 22 April 1970. For industrial enterprises to increase the profit in 1970 in comparison with 1965 by two and a half times, and not double as was defined earlier by the pledges made.

The komсомол collectives are coming forward as loyal and reliable helpers for Party organizations. They are preparing actively for the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth. The young lads and girls started on a Lenin anniversary collective effort. There were open komсомол meetings of primary organizations, plenary sessions of city committee, the district committees of the VLKSM (All-Union Lenin Young Communist League), and meetings of the most active komсомол members, at which specific measures and obligations were worked out. Young Ul'yankovsk automobile builders are coming forward as right-flank workers in the Lenin anniversary collective work effort. The youth at the auto plant decided that by the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth each member of the VLKSM will fulfill the five-year production standard. Each komсомол member opened a personal account which is called "My personal contribution to the fund of the five-year plan." In the shop komсомол organizations they are keeping "Lenin work books." They became a unique chronicle of the anniversary collective effort of the youth. Many entries have already been made in this chronicle - motor vehicles made from economized materials are coming off of the assembly line. Together with the youth of the city the komсомол organizations of the military schools are striding confidently in the same formation toward the important date.

In Ul'yankovsk there is a fine tradition. In the main square, where the majestic monument to V. I. Lenin towers, a scarlet banner is raised in honor of that region, which based on the results of work for two weeks achieved the best indices. The raising of the flag of labor glory in honor, for example, of the foremost rural district takes place in a ceremonial environment, with representatives of the district participating, and the flag is raised by distinguished workers from industrial enterprises in Ul'yankovsk, as if symbolizing by this the union of the sickle and hammer - the indissoluble union of the workers and peasants. Such a Lenin operational form of publicity of competition contributes to the increase in the labor activity of the people.

And if the talk is about traditions, then one cannot forget this. Here today, on this sunny day, in Lenin Square you hear a brass band. These are the ceremonial conductors of the Ul'yanovsk conscripts into the Zheleznuyu [Iron] Division, which was born in the fiery years of the civil war in Simbirskaya Guberniya.

Turning to the young Ul'yanovsk men, V. Kazarov, secretary of the city committee of the CPSU, says, "Remember, this is a sacred square, and now on it, bidding farewell to Ul'yanovsk, you again will swear allegiance to the people, to their cause. The city committee of the CPSU expresses solid confidence that you, the conscripts of 1969, will perform your service excellently, that you will become outstanding in combat and political training, that our government, our people, entrusting you with a formidable weapon, can rest assured....."

Ul'yanovsk are serving their native land in an exemplary manner. And the students in the military schools in the native city of Il'ich are persistently fulfilling the Lenin behest "To learn military affairs in a modern way." It is impossible to cut off from the work rhythm of Ul'yanovsk the intensive workdays of the tank training area, the testing area, the firing range, training classes and lecture-halls.

Today at the tank training area a quite complex exercise in driving is being run through. On command of the instructor Major I. Kuznetsov the steel hulk of a tank breaks away from its position and, raising black clouds of dust, rushes forward towards the obstacles. After one or two minutes another vehicle moves out to carry out the exercise.

The tank which was driven on the route by a third course student, komсомol member Yuriy Yelpidin just returned to the initial position. His evaluation - "excellent."

Several kilometers from here is the testing area. Firing from the tanks today are students in the final course from the platoon commanded by Captain G. Kozyrev. The exercises, as explained by the head of the department of preparation fire Colonel Z. Sabitov, are conducted in a complex manner. In addition to combat firing, training fire missions are being solved in a special class, standards are

being worked out and grenade throwing is going on. In the "combat lists" we read the names of the outstanding students: Gennadiy Shatilov, Aleksey Kitov, Boris Tsarev, Nikolay Kostin, Pavel Brylyayev, Yuriy Malkin.

Well-matched with the guards-tankers are the students of the other two military schools. For example, among the signalmen more than eighty percent are studying only for "excellent" and "good." Already the students V. Ryzhov and M. Tsveker are first class in their specialty. The young communists Vladimir Sidorov, Vladimir Malyavin and Vyacheslav Isayev, and komsomol members Vladimir Vostrikov and Viktor Puzyno have become outstanding students.

### When Evening Falls

Somewhat evening sneaks up unnoticed, twilight descended on the city. Windows lit up and advertisements flared up with neon. Far below, beyond the widely spilling great Russian river, the lights of the Zavolzhskiy Rayon are visible. The steamships moving on the Volga appear as fire-flies. Music and laughter are heard gaily in Sverdlov park. But up until late evening the lights are not extinguished at the komsomol city committee, right now there is much of concern to the activists. Volodya Borodin, head of the section for sports and mass defense operations, is bending over the table. Tomorrow is the next phase of the "Zarnitsa" games, it is necessary to clarify all the details. Erik Khlebnikov, financial "god" of the oblast committee, is arguing heatedly with someone: over and above the plan a large group of foremost young production workers from the Ukraine are arriving at night. It is necessary to meet them, to accommodate them, and to make arrangements for feeding them.

In the organizational section up until late they will be sorting out the mail which has been received. Here is one of the numerous letters of this day:

"We, sailors of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, desire to take part in the construction of the Memorial Center in the native land of V. I. Lenin in honor of the 100th anniversary of his birth. We are all finishing up our service and have different construction

specialties. We will consider ourselves fortunate if you permit us to come to Ul'yanovsk - to the native land of Vladimir Il'ich. [signed] Rodionov, I. V., Pimenov, G. D., and others."

Yuriy Goryachev, first secretary of the VLKSM oblast committee answers our questions readily:

"It is not simple to speak briefly of all the doings of our komsomols. But evidently the readers of your journal will be interested in learning some facts. During the years of the severe experiences of the Great Patriotic War more than 18 thousand of our charges were sent by the oblast komsomol organization into the army in the field. Our youth are proud of the fact that from their midst came twice Hero of the Soviet Union Ivan Polbin - former secretary of the komsomol committee of Maynskaya Volost, Heroes of the Soviet Union Viktor Kashtankin and Vladimir Deyev, Aleksey Naganov and Mariya Musorova. The whole world knows of the heroic feat of Aleksandr Matrosov - a ward at the Ivanovsk Children's Home of the Ul'yanovskiy Rayon of our oblast.

Recently we had an interesting meeting. Ivan Sokolov, a soldier, came here on leave. A year ago, among the few conscripts from the Ul'yanovskiy Rayon, he, a worker at the "Karlinskiy" state farm, left to serve in the celebrated guards regiment imeni [named after] Aleksandra Matrosova. Leaving for service, together with his comrades he visited the Ivanovsk Children's Home, where Sasha Matrosov was brought up. The young soldiers and the wards of the home vowed by their deeds to strengthen the friendship between the regiment and the children's home which carried the name of the hero. This was reported in the "Ul'yanovskaya Pravda."

And here a year later Ivan Sokolov, a guard private in the first company of the regiment imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Matrosov, received an incentive for excellent service - a short-term furlough to visit his parents. The soldier visited "Karlinskiy," his home state farm. He did not forget to call on the young friends - the Matrosovs. He told them about his service and his comrades.

In the testimonial book at the children's home museum Ivan Sokolov, in the name of the soldiers of the regiment, wrote: "Do not discredit the honor of our country-man. Vow to serve the mother



country just as Sasha Matrosov did ...."

"When a man enters Ul'yanovsk land," continues Yuriy Goryachev, "then somehow he feels special. Lenin was actually born in this land. But we do not forget that when a person visits Ul'yanovsk, to become acquainted with Lenin sites, he also looks at the residents of the city in a special way, he applies high standards to them. Therefore the komsomol organizations of the oblast have a very important mission - to educate the young people how to live and work properly in the land of Il'ich.

We understand that not only should we meet the great date with new successes in labor, but also with serious deeds in the communist upbringing of the youth. We are living in the native land of Lenin, and our motto is "To live and work as Lenin did."

The last words of the secretary of the komsomol oblast committee were involuntarily recalled by me when I was brought to have a conversation with the Olimpiyev family - the father and his sons. Reserve colonel Ivan Olimpiyevich Olimpiyev, a former tanker, works in the educational department of the Guards School imeni Lenina. There are fourteen government decorations on the chest of the communist-veteran. He has gone through two wars. In this same school, in the third course his eldest son Mikhail is a student. He is a Lenin scholarship holder, a member of the komsomol committee. The second son, Vladimir, having graduated with a silver medal from school No 1, where Vladimir Il'yanov studied, is finishing the first course at the school. His comrades elected him the platoon komsgruporg [probable meaning - komsomol group organizer]. There is still one more in this family - the fourteen-year old Sasha, a student in the seventh grade. I did not ask, but am certain - will not the motherland have one more protector in the tank forces - officer Aleksandr Olimpiyev! A remarkable family tradition!

Much that is exciting and delightful is in Ul'yanovsk. The memorable Lenin sites, grandiose structures, and, it goes without saying, the people - the main wealth of our country, of any of its lands. They told us about the communist Colonel M. M. Ivanov - head of the social-economic cycle at the military-technical school. A former front-line soldier, not young, already a man, he is with

the students from morning to late evening. He gives his all to the education of future officers, ideologically staunch and politically mature.

Or take the communists from the company in the communication school where Captain Zh. Lyalin is the commander. There are fifteen of them and they all work actively with the youth. Five are in the komsomol bureau and two are komsomol group organizers. These are constant commissions. The others conduct Lenin readings, discussions, they produce oral journals, and lead circles on the study of the biography of V. I. Lenin. The communists conduct themselves and set a personal example in service and studies. And here is the result: prior to entry into the subunit the flag flies in honor of the best collective - the leader in competition for the worthy meeting with the 100th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich.

Under the leadership of the political organs, with the active influence of Party organizations, the activities of the komsomol organizations in the military schools of Ul'yanovsk are filled with a rich inner life. Following the example of the old comrades - the communists, the komsomols are joining more actively in the Lenin theoretical heritage, they are striving to collate every step according to Il'ich.

And thus an ordinary work day in Ul'yanovsk approached an end. The city was submerged in sleep until the following day. Tomorrow - a new day, new cares, new accomplishments.

Naturally it was not possible for us to visit everywhere, to see everything, to become familiar with everything. But it is hoped that together with us the reader made a brief excursion in the native land of the great leader. In Ul'yanovsk there are millions of friends. By the will of the Party, the selfless labor of the Soviet people, the native city of V. I. Lenin will soon become the most beautiful on the Volga. This will be a city-memorial to our own Il'ich.